



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.
J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javaasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Official moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.
J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. IV.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1815.

[NO. 187.]

Proclamation.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, having been pleased to enact a Police Regulation III. A. D. 1815, whereby the Introduction and retail vend of Opium is prohibited in any part of the British Provinces in Java, with the exception of the Towns and Suburbs of Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, such prohibition being ordered to take effect from and after the 1st of January, 1816, or whenever the existing Farms and Contracts, for the retail vend of that drug may expire;—Public notice thereof is ordered to be given, and that the said Regulation, which may be seen on application to the proper constituted authorities, is ordered to have the effect of law from the dates above mentioned.—No contracts, therefore, contrary to the said Regulation, can be made from this date.

That no one may plead ignorance thereof this Proclamation is directed to be published in the Government Gazette, and to be translated into the Native Languages and affixed at the usual places.

Given at Batavia, this 1st day of September, 1815, by me the Lieutenant Governor of Java, and its Dependencies.

THOS. S. RAFFLES.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
C. ASSEY, Sec. to GOVT.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Orders of the Government of New South Wales, be published for general information.

By His Excellency LACHLAN MACQUARIE, Esq. Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

GOVERNMENT PUBLIC NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT-HOUSE, SYDNEY, 31st December 1814.

IT being deemed conducive to the commercial and general interests of the Colony, that the restrictions now existing on the free importation of SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, shall cease and be discontinued; Notice is hereby given, that His Excellency the Governor has determined to supersede those restrictions, and henceforth to allow the Harbour of Port Jackson, in the Territory of New South Wales; as also the Harbours of Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple, in Van Diemen's Land, to be open for the Free Importation of Spirits, in common with all other articles of Merchandise, from and after the First Day of January next ensuing; and those Ports will accordingly be open from and after that period, for the importation of Spirits from all Foreign Ports or Places in amity with Great Britain, subject nevertheless to such duties as are now or shall hereafter be laid upon them by the Authority of this Government.

LACHLAN MACQUARIE.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor.
JOHN THOMAS CAMPBELL, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT and GENERAL ORDERS.
GOVERNMENT-HOUSE, SYDNEY, 31st December 1814.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

HIS Excellency the Governor is pleased to order and direct, that from and after the First Day of January next ensuing, the sum of Seven Shillings Sterling, shall be levied and paid as a duty on every gallon of Spirituous Liquors, London Proof, which shall be brought into Port Jackson, Hobart Town, or Port Dalrymple, in Van Diemen's Land, after the said First Day of January next. But, with a view to render the payment of that duty as easy as possible to the Importers or Consignees, a Government Store will be provided for the reception of such Spirits as shall so arrive; where they will be permitted to remain for a term not exceeding Twelve Months, Storage free, and the duty only demanded as the Spirits shall be withdrawn from the said Store. And at the same time it is ordered and directed by the Authority aforesaid, that the Importers or Consignees of Spirits shall either land and deposit them in the Government Store in the course of Four Days after arrival, or pay the Duty on them at the Time of their being entered with the Naval Officer, and gauged by the Government Gauger.

No less a quantity than one cask will be allowed to be delivered from the Government Store; the Duty on which must be previously paid agreeable to the gauge at landing, and not by the actual quantity in the cask at redelivery.

And it will be required of persons thus depositing Spirits in the Government Store, to enter into approved Security, by bond to the Naval Officer, for the payment of the entire Duty, at the rate aforesaid, within the space of twelve months from the day of such Spirits being landed. And should any quantity remain longer than twelve months in the Government Store, it will be subjected to a charge for Store-house Rent, of one Shilling Sterling per cask, for every week it shall so remain there beyond the said period of twelve months.

LACHLAN MACQUARIE.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor.
JOHN THOMAS CAMPBELL, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT-HOUSE, SYDNEY, 31st December 1814.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

THE Harbour of Port Jackson, in this Territory, as well as those of Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple, in Van Diemen's Land, being by the Government and Public Notice of the present date declared open for the Free Importation of SPIRITS, and every other description of GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, from and after the First Day of January next, subject, however, to such duties as are now, or shall be hereafter laid upon them by the Authority of this Government; and as this freedom of trade with Foreign Ports and Places in amity with Great Britain affords the fullest assurance of supplies from time to time adequate to all the demands of the Colony, it will no longer be necessary that this Government should continue to import articles in future for distribution among the Settlers. And the Public are therefore hereby informed, that no articles will in future be distributed from the Government Stores to any individual whatever.

It is therefore to be clearly understood, that no application is to be made by any person whatsoever, for any articles from the King's Stores, after the promulgation of this order.

In making this communication to the Public, the Governor has also to order and direct that no Officer belonging to the Commissariat shall in future make any issue of articles from the Government Stores to any person or persons whatever; and neither directly or indirectly to apply any of such articles to his own use, without having previously obtained a written order for that purpose from His Excellency the Governor.

LACHLAN MACQUARIE.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor.
JOHN THOMAS CAMPBELL, Secretary.

True Copy,

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, 20th Sept. 1814.

Advertisement.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that a General Session of the Supreme Court of Justice at Batavia, for the Trial of all Offences and Crimes committed within the Town of Batavia, and its immediate Jurisdiction, will be held at the Court-house at Batavia aforesaid, on Thursday the 28th instant, and that the same will be continued until all the Criminal Business at Batavia and its immediate Jurisdiction aforesaid, shall be concluded.

All Officers of Justice, Magistrates and others, whom it may concern, are required to take notice hereof, that they cause the several Prosecutors, Witnesses and Juries, and all other persons whomsoever having any thing to do at the said Criminal Sessions, to be then and there in attendance in the Court-house at Batavia aforesaid.

By order of the President and Members of the Supreme Court of Justice at Batavia.
G. F. MEYLAN, Regt.

Court-House Batavia, 14th September 1815.

Advertentie.

WORDT by dezen kennelyk gemaakt dat de gewoone zittingen van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, ter afdoening van de Crimineele zaken over misdaden gepleegd binnen de Stad en Jurisdicte van dien, zullen een aanvang nemen op het Raad-huis te Batavia, op Donderdag den 28 dezer, en voort duren tot dat alle voorschreve zaken zullen wezen afgedaan.

Alle Officiëren van den Hoogen-Raad van Justitie en van den Magistraat te Batavia, welke zulks Respectivelyk mag aangaan, worden mitsdien belast met de oproeping der gezworenen en van de vereischte getuigen, en voorts om te zorgen dat alle personen welke met deze zittingen iets zullen uitstaan hebben, zich ten voorschreven dage op het Raad-huis te Batavia sisteren.

Ter Ordonnantie van President en Leden van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia.

G. F. MEYLAN, Griffier.

OP HET RAAD-HUIS TE BATAVIA, den 14de September 1815.

Advertisement.

BY Order of the Committee for the Improvement of the Town and Suburbs of Batavia, Notice is hereby given that all applications for licences of Building or pulling down Houses, Structures, Walls or Wainscots, for the Construction or Demolition of Bridges, digging or filling up Ditches, &c. within the Jurisdiction fixed by Government Proclamation of the 10th of August last, will be daily received at the Office of the undersigned in one of the Rooms of the former Lombard Bank, between the hours of ten and twelve in the morning.

A. L. FRANSZE, Sec.

BATAVIA, 12th September 1815.

Advertentie.

VAN wegens het Committee ter Verbetering van de Stad en Voorsteeden van Batavia, word hiermede bekend gemaakt, dat alle verzoeken tot het laten Opbouwen of Afbreken van Huizen, Muuren of Beschotten, aannaken of afbreken van Bruggen, Graven of opvullen van Slooten, &c.: binnen de Jurisdicte, by Proclamatie van het Gouvernement van den 10de Augustus laatsteden bepaald, dagelyks zullen ontfangen worden tussehen tien en twaalf uren 's voormiddags, ten Kantoore van den Ondergetekende in een van de vertrekken bevorens de Bank van Leening gehorende.

A. L. FRANSZE, Sec.

BATAVIA, 12de September 1815.

Advertentie.

ALZOO de Raad van Justitie the Samarang, aan den Secretaris van gemelden Raad Cornelis van Dam, in zyne qualiteit als Curator over boedels van insolvent overleedenen alhier, en als zoodanig administrerende de nalatenschap van wylen den Heer Willem Bloem, c. z., heeft verleend citatie by edicte *ad valcas curie*, ter indaging van alle en een iegelyk, die vermeenen mogten eenig recht, actie of pretentie te hebben op voorschreven boedel.

Zoo is het, dat ik Willem Fredrik Bruins, Deurwaarder en Gezworen Exploiteur van opgemelden Raade, by dezen voor de eerste maal dagvaarde, alle en een iegelyk die vermeenen mogten eenig recht, actie of pretentie op den voorschreeven insolventen boedel van Willem Bloem, c. z. te hebben, om op Woensdag den 18de October aanstaande, te compareeren, dan wel gemagtigdens te zenden, ter ordinaire

rolle van meermelden Raad, ten einde hunne pretentie bekend te maken, die te institueeren en fundeeren, sub poene, dat aan de geenen, die hier aan in gebreken blyven, zal worden geimponneerd een eeuwig silentium.

W. F. BRUINS,
Gez. Explr.

SAMARANG,
den 7de Sept. 1815.

Publication.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Mail is opened for the reception of Letters to ENGLAND, by the ship *Indefatigable*, which will be closed in the beginning of the next month.

A. VINCENT, P. Mr.

BATAVIA,
GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
15th September, 1815.

Advertentie.

HERBY wordt kennis gegeven, dat er een Packet in gereedheid gebragt wordt, voor de verzending van brieven naar Engeland, per het Schip *Indefatigable*, het welk in het begin van October aanstaande zal gesloten worden.

A. VINCENT, P. M.

Batavia,
Gen. Post Kantoor,
15de Sept. 1815.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag, den 25de September 1815.

VOOR Rekening van den Militaire Commissaris in het voormalig Casteel, van 51 stuks paarden.

Op Dingsdag, den 26de September 1815.

VOOR het Negotie-huis van J. Velthuyzen, staande buiten de Rotterdammerpoort by de Jassenbrug, van Fluweelen, Chinese Linnen, en andere Manufacturen, Speceryen by het pond als mede van een parthy Versche aangebragte Provisien en Dranken.

Op Woensdag, den 27de September 1815.

VOOR het Pakhuis van Jessen, Trail & Co. staande aan de Oostzyde van de Grooterivier, van diverse Negotie goederen volgens nader uitgegeven Catalogus.

Op Donderdag, den 28de September 1815.

VOOR het Negotie-huis van H. F. Lippe, staande aan de Oostzyde van de Grooterivier, van diverse Negotie goederen als, Canaster Tabak, Hollandsche Speelkatten, Marmela-water, Olieum Kajoe-poetie, geprepareerde verwen, by ontezien en andere goederen meer.

Op Vrydag, den 29de September 1815.

Op de voorry na by de Kalverstraat, voor het huis No. 19, van Fraaye Goud en Zilverwerken, Paarden, Meubelen, en andere goederen meer.

HEEDEN overleed tot onze eenigste Droefheid, ons jongste Dochtertje Emelia, oud 1 jaar en 22 dagen.

H. J. A. SACK,
A. C. SACK,
geb. ELLIS.

BATAVIA, den 20de September 1815.

DEN 16de September 1815, is op Anke overleeden, Hendricus Everhardus Hoyer, nalatende de weduwe en twee zoonjes.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT 51 HORSES, of the Java Light Cavalry, will be sold on Monday the 25th instant, in the avenue leading to the Castle at Batavia, 3 of them Officer's chargers of superior breed. Terms of payment according to the rules of the Vendue Department.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
WELTEVREDEN, 18th September, 1815.

Word bekend gemaakt,

DAT 51 PAARDEN, van de Javansche Cavallerie zullen verkocht worden op Maandag den 25st dezer, in het Kasteel te Batavia. Drie van dezelve toebehorende aan Officieren, zijn van een zeer goede tuk. De verkoping zal plaats vinden volgens de regulatie van het Vendue Kantoor.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
WELTEVREDEN, 18th September, 1815.

Advertisement.

WE, the Subscribers, hitherto transacting business under the Firm of AINSLIE and ADDISON, do hereby give notice, that we have admitted Mr. JOHN ROWE, a Partner in our Mercantile and Agency Concerns, which shall from this date be conducted under the Firm of AINSLIE, ADDISON and CO.

JAMES AINSLIE,
ROBERT ADDISON.
BATAVIA, 23d Sept. 1815.

FOR SALE,

By Private Contract,

A VERY elegant and commodious HOUSE, called *Genoegen*, situated near the Government-house of Boe'jong, at Samarang, with ground attached, containing upwards of seventeen hundred Ryland roods, and Stabling and Offices in the most excellent order.—For further particulars apply to Messrs. Chapman and Rutter, or Mr. J. Hoff, at Samarang, or to Messrs. Rutter and Chapman, at Batavia.

SAMARANG, Sept. 4, 1815.

For Private Sale.

THE Dwelling HOUSE and very extensive PREMISES, belonging to Mr. J. F. Arnold, provided with very good Warehouses, &c. &c. which makes it a very desirable acquisition for any Merchant of extensive concerns, who wishes to combine healthiness of situation, with the proximity of the Town and its conveniences—a branch of the Great-river flowing past the postern gates of the premises. For particulars apply to the Proprietor, Outer Newport-street.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

HET Woonhuis van J. F. ARNOLD, gelegen in de buiten Nieuw-poort Street, voorzien van goede Pakhuizen, en dus zeer geschikt voor een huis van Negotie, nader te bevragen by den bewoonder en Eigenaar.

For Private Sale,

THE HOUSE & PREMISES (called Kleyn Oord) at Djacatra.—For particulars apply to Mr. W. A. SENN VAN BASEL.

Uit de hand te koop.

HET HUYS (genaamd Kleyn Oord) op Djacatra, te bevragen by Mr. W. A. SENN VAN BASEL.

Advertisement.

A. LEVIE offers for Private Sale, his HOUSE in the Voorrey.

Advertentie.

A. LEVIE, presenteert uit de hand te Koop deszelfs Woonhuis, staande op de Voorrey.

TE KOOP

OP de hoek van de Voorry, regt tegen over de Jassenbrug, Ryst by het g. g. de particuliere Koyang van 3575 Ponden voor veertig Dollars, als mede P. d. de zware Tjain van 200 Bossen, houdende ieder Bos 20 Ponden gewigt, voor dertig Dollars, alles Papieren geld.

Advertentie.

WY zyn van goeder hand onderrigt, dat ter jongste Vergadering van het Bataviasche Genootschap, behalve de Heeren in ons voorige No. genoemd, ook tot Leden verkoren zyn de Hollandsche Heeren—

JOHANNES GERARDUS VAN DEN BERG,
MARTINUS VAN DORNINCK,
PETRUS THEODORUS COUPERUS,
ADRIAAN DE NYS.

Advertentie.

MET Primo October aanstaande, zal in de Tuin op Molenvliet thans bewoond door den Heer Smitsaert, dagelyks 'morgens ten zeven uren voor gereede betaling te bekomen zyn, Melk van Anké, bevorens door wylen den Heer Hoyer verkocht,—de prys is twee zilveren Dubbeljes dan wel een Ryksdaalder tin ieder heele bottel.

For Sale,

A CLOSE CARRIAGE,

Admirably adapted for the Rainy Season.
ENQUIRE AT THE GOVT. PRESS.

TO LET.

THAT large and commodious upper-roomed HOUSE in Cow-street, No. 8, adjoining Mr. Boswell's, with the extensive out-offices and buildings attached thereto. Apply at Messrs. van Reenen and Co.'s or at the Printing Office.

TE HUUR.

EEN groot HUIS gelegen in de Koe-sstraat, No. 8, naast de Heer Boswell, met dies nodige bygebouwen. Te bevragen by de Heeren J. van Reenen, and Co. of by den drukker dees's.

PASSAGE

FOR England and the Cape of Good Hope, on board the Ship *Indefatigable*, very elegantly fitted up for Passengers. Apply to Capt. M. BOWLES at Mr. BARNES' corner of Jonker-street. Capt. BOWLES also offers to take on freight for England and the Cape of Good Hope, small parcels not exceeding 100 Pounds weight.—The Ship will sail in the first week of October next.

FOR SALE.

THE following Articles just arrived from England, where they were chosen for the private use of a Gentleman lately Resident on Banda but now deceased.

- 48 Dozen of fine old Port.
- 12 Dozen of the finest Claret.
- 12 Dozen of fine Sherry.
- 3 Pair of very elegant silver Curry Dishes with covers which may be used separately as dishes.

SKELTON & CO.

BATAVIA, 14th September 1815.

Lottery,

OF A BOX OF JEWELS,
CONTAINING

- A VERY** elegant Medallion, ornamented on one side with Diamonds and on the other with Pearls.
- A handsome gold Snuff Box.
- A finger Ring, sett with a very large Brilliant.
- A ditto, with three Brilliants.
- A ditto, sett with Diamonds.
- An elegant pair of Ear-rings, sett with Brilliants.
- An elegant Pearl Necklace.
- A gold Watch Chain, with Seal and Key.

Tickets 50 Spanish Dollars paper each, to be had at Mr. LAVIELLE's, Outer Newport-street, No. 32, where the Jewels may be examined.

As soon as the Tickets are all disposed of, notice will be given of the day of drawing.

For Sale.

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS, belonging to Captain SMITH, Master Attendant, situated in the Jacatra-road. The House may be seen any day between the hours of 10 and Noon, and the particulars will be given by Captain S.

For Private Sale.

THE HOUSE and PREMISES of Mr. P. W. H. VAN RIEMSDYK, at Molenvliet—For particulars apply to the Proprietor.

Uit de hand te koop.

EEN THUIN, gelegen aan de Oost-zyde van Molenvliet—te bevragen by den eigenaar, P. W. H. VAN RIEMSDYK.

For Sale,

DAILY at the house opposite to the Government Press, Molenvliet, very good POTATOES, at the rate of One Java Rupee Paper each Kranjang.

Te Koop,

DAGELYKS in een huis op Molenvliet, over de Gouvernment's Drukkery, zeer goede AARDAPPELEN, tegen de prys van Een Javasche Ropy papier de Kranjang.

Advertisement.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims upon the Estate of the late Lieutenant J. JOLIFFE, Javanese Corps, are requested to make the same known to Captain FRASER, commanding Javanese Corps.

SOURABAYA, 20th Aug. 1815.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welke iets te pretendeeren hebben van, of verschuldigd mogten zyn aan den Bodel van wylen *Arnoldus Bomberg*, gelieve daar van binnen een maand, gerkend van heeden af tot de voorschreeven tyd opgaven te doen aan deszelvs Exccuteur

H. V. DER HOEVE.

Batavia den 15 Sept. 1815.

Advertentie.

A. J. ROGHE binnen kort met het Schip *Indefatigable* naar Engeland vertrekkende, verzoekt alle de geene, die iets van hem te pretendeeren hebben ofte aan hem schuldig zyn, zig binnen veertien dagen aan hem, ten huize van den Heer W. A. Senn van Basel op Jacatra, te melden.

BATAVIA, den 8 Sept. 1815.

TE KOOP

EEN te bevragen op de Drukkery, een Complete Lyfjonge, zynde een goede Fluitspeelder en Koetzier, Rydende met vier Paarden, met zyn vrouw. Lyfneid, syne Naayster en Harpspeelster, met haare kindje. Een Lyfjonge, en aankomende Violist. Een do. en Koetzier.

Shipping Intelligence.

BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS] Sept. 15—H. M. Sloop Elk, Captain Reynolds, from China 28th July.
16—Ship Cochon, R. Pearson, from Port Jackson 13th July—Passenger, C. Hickman, Esq.
19—Schooner Maria Louisa, J. H. Vysma, from Sourabaya 11th Sept.—Cargo, Coffee.—Ship Maas and Rotterdroom, Frans Bremer, from Rotterdam 11th Feb. and the Downs 15th April.—Passengers, Gen. von Gutzlaff, and Mr. Velthuisen, jun.
20—Ship Juliana, W. Hornblow, from England 19th May.

DEPARTURES] Sept. 16—Ship Marquis of Wellington, G. Betham, for London.—Passengers, Capt. De Beauregard and family.
17—Ship Betsey, J. C. Ross, for Banjarmasin.
18—H. M. Sloop Elk, Capt. Reynolds, for Madras.
—H. C. C. Nautilus, Lieut. Mayston, for the Westward.
21—Brig Griffin, Daugnet, for Mauritius.—Cargo, Coffee and Sugar.
22—Ship Theban, John Overton, for Samarang.

Vessels lying in Batavia-roads.

Ship Indefatigable.—Do. Juliana.—Do. Cochon.—Do. Maas and Rotterdroom.—Do. Diana.—Brig Jane.—Do. Batavia.—Do. Margaret.—Do. Johanna Maria.—Schooner Maria Louisa.—Do. Louisa.—Brig Fat-tukwan.—Do. Lassum.

Government Gazette.

BATAVIA:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, 14th September, 1815.

Arrears of batta and allowances for July, and pay for August, 1815, will be issued to the Troops serving on Java, on or after the 17th instant.

The office of Sub Assistant Commissary General, held by Lieutenant Lloyd, in the Samarang Division, is abolished.

The General Order of the Commander of the Forces, under date the 6th instant, appointing Lieutenant Hanson to command the details in the District of Cheribon, is confirmed.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government

On Thursday the *Juliana*, arrived at this port from Portsmouth the 19th of May. By this opportunity we have received some London papers, but as they did not reach us until a late hour yesterday, we are prevented from making extracts from them for the present Gazette.

We observe that the Duke of Wellington was at the head of an army of 180,000 men in Belgium—80,000 Russians—70,000 English and Hanoverians—and 30,000 Dutch.

Bonaparte's party appeared to be rapidly decreasing, and it was conjectured that he would attempt to make his escape from France. Considerable desertions from the French army to the Royal cause had occurred, and amongst those who have come over are many Officers of high rank and character.

The Allies were expected to enter France about the 10th of June.—Louis 18th remained at Ghent.

Several French ships of War had been taken by our cruisers, and returned.

We have been recently favored with the perusal of Calcutta News-papers to the 21st of June, inclusive, received via Fort Marlboro'—they of course contain no intelligence from Europe of so late a date as that which has been received here, and as the season for Military operations was over, they afford nothing very interesting.

Private letters mention that His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General was expected in Calcutta during the present month, unless detained by important political events—and it is stated that it was supposed the war would recommence as soon as the favorable season returned.

In another column our Readers will observe Orders of the Government of New South Wales, opening the ports of that Colony for Arrack and other articles of consumption, in aid of which the further distribution of supplies from the Government Warehouses is prohibited. Since the great increase of ship-building that is going forward in the Eastern part of Java, this new regulation at New South Wales may pave the way for a frequent commercial intercourse that would be to the mutual advantage of both Colonies—we learn that a ship of between 5 and 600 tons is now on the stocks, in the district of Lassam, and one of 1200 tons will be laid down very shortly.

It is expected that the *Indefatigable*, homeward bound to England, will sail early in the ensuing month.

BENGAL.

FROM THE
BENGAL GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1815.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, MAY 30, 1815.

Mr. John Master, Register to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Dacca.

JUNE 2, 1815.

Mr. W. A. C. Plowden, Assistant to the Magistrate of the City of Benares.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.
Fort William, May 26, 1815.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments and Promotions:—

Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Stewart of the Invalid Establishment, to command the Bareilly Provincial Battalion.—His appointment to have effect from the 12th ultimo.

Captain Wilkinson of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, who is at present stationed at Berhampore, is directed to assume the temporary command of the Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion.

The Reverend Henry Fisher, to officiate as Chaplain at Dum-Dum, in the room of Mr. Hastings, re-appointed to the station of Ghazepore, by General Orders of the 28th ultimo.

INFANTRY.

Senior Major John Greenstreet, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the 12th April 1815, vice Stewart, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain Gabriel Richard Penny, to be Major, from the 12th April, 1815, vice Greenstreet, promoted.

Captain-Lieutenant Connolly Stirling, to be Captain of a Company, from the same date, vice Penny, promoted.

Lieutenant William Henry Robin Bettesworth, to be Captain-Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Stirling, promoted.

Ensign John Manson, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Bettesworth, promoted.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain-Lieutenant Henry Weston, to be Captain of a Company, from the 16th April, 1815, vice C. L. Showers, killed in action.

Lieutenant Edmund Cheese Carpenter, to be Captain-Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Weston, promoted.

Ensign Henry Lawrence, to be Lieutenant from the same date, vice Carpenter, promoted.

Ensign John Syme, to be Lieutenant from the 17th April, 1815, vice Bagot, dead of his wounds.

27th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign John Kerr, to be Lieutenant, from the 26th April, 1815, vice Tapley, killed in action.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to determine, that the revision of the Arsenal Establishment, sanctioned and promulgated in General Orders of the 5th instant, shall not be carried into effect until the 1st proximo.

Fort William, May 26, 1815.

Mr. George Ballard, Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Civil Station of Bauleah, having been permitted at his own request to retain that situation, relinquishes his claim to promotion, and all other claims whatever on the Military branch of the Medical service.

C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FROM THE
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1815.

FORT WILLIAM, 9th JUNE, 1815.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council having received a Copy of the ratified Convention concluded between Colonel Nicolls, commanding the British Forces in Kemaon, and the Honorable Edward Gardner, on the part of the British Government, and Chountra Bum Sah and the principal Sardars of the Government of Nipaul, for the evacuation of the Province of Kemaon, is pleased to publish it for general information.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council has great satisfaction in communicating to the public on this occasion, the following Extracts from a Dispatch from the Adjutant General, dated 9th ultimo, and from Mr. Secretary Adam's reply of the 13th, expressing the high sense which the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander in Chief entertain of the distinguished merits and services of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, during the late arduous campaign in Kemaon.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council being also desirous of giving the most extensive publicity to the sentiments of approbation and applause, with which the conduct of Major-General Ochterlony and the Officers and Troops under his command, is viewed by the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander in Chief, is further pleased to publish the following Extract from a letter from the Adjutant General, dated 25th of April, with a copy of Mr. Secretary Adam's reply of the same date, having reference to the details of the Operations against the Enemy's fortified heights of Maloun on the 14th, 15th, and 16th April, contained in the Gazette Extraordinary, dated 11th ultimo.

TRANSLATION OF A CONVENTION

EXECUTED BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GARDNER, (AUTHORIZED FOR THAT PURPOSE BY THE HONORABLE EDWARD GARDNER AND COLONEL NICOLLS, ACTING ON THE PART OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT,) ON ONE SIDE, AND BY BUMSAH CHAUTRA, CHAMOO BUN DAREE KAGEE, UNGUT SIRDAR, AND JUSMUNDUN THAPPA, FOR THE NIPAUL GOVERNMENT.

The Rajah's name at the top of the Paper 'Girbaun Jod'h, Bikram Sah.'

In the year 1812, Sumbut, on Thursday, the 4th of Bysack, the following Convention has been written by the Chountra Bum Sah, Kagee Chamoo Bundaree, Captain Ungut Singh Sirdar, and Jusmundun Thappa; and Lieutenant Colonel Gardner, (on the part of the General, Colonel Nicolls,) and the Honorable E. Gardner, acting for the Governor General in which the Chountra Bum Sah and the Goorkah Sardars, on the part of the Rajah of Nipaul, [here a space is left for the Rajah's name, inserted at the top of the paper,] agree:—

That the Fort of Almorah, and the Province of Kemaon, with all its fortified Places, shall be evacuated. The Garrison with their property, (namely, private effects,) ammunition, (namely, ball, powder, and flints, with all muskets and accoutrements, and 11 guns) shall be allowed to march across the Kali, unimpeded, by a convenient road, being supplied with provisions and carriers, who are to be collected

ed and sent to such part as may be pointed out. The Fort of Lalmundi shall be evacuated this day, and possession given to the British Troops.

(L. S.) BUMSAH'S Seal.

(L. S.) The Seal of KAGEE CHAMOO BUNDAREE.

(L. S.) The Seal of JUSMUNDUN THAPPA.

(L. S.) The Seal of Col GARDNER.

(Signed) W. L. GARDNER.

Ratified and confirmed by us; this Twenty-seventh of April, 1815.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, Colonel.

(Signed) E. GARDNER, 2d.

(True translation)

(Signed) E. GARDNER, 2d.

(True copies,)

J. ADAM, Sec. to the Govt.

COPIES.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL TO MR. SECRETARY ADAM, DATED HEAD-QUARTERS, 9th MAY, 1815.

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief to transmit you, in order to be laid before His Excellency the Governor General, the enclosed copy of a despatch from Colonel Nicolls, dated the 30th ultimo, noticing the important services of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, during the late arduous and brilliant service in Kemaon.

The Commander in Chief cordially concurs in the sentiments of approbation which Colonel Nicolls has expressed of the able, gallant and meritorious conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, both in his advance from Chilka to Almorah, and subsequent to the junction of the regular Force under Colonel Nicolls, and His Excellency begs leave to recommend the valuable services of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner to the distinguished favor of the Right Honorable the Governor General.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM COLONEL NICOLLS TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, DATED ALMORAH, APRIL 30, 1815.

The great, highly valuable, and always cheerful services of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, have been so eminently conspicuous in every way, and been so strongly promotive of the glorious result of the operations in the province, that I should feel myself guilty of a negligence, truly disgraceful, were I not to make them the subject of a separate despatch, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Your letter, No. 1508, in reply to mine of the 9th instant, having conveyed to me His Lordship's high approbation of Lieut. Col. Gardner's conduct, to the period of my arrival in camp, it would be as improper, as it is unnecessary to return to the subject of his judicious advance from Chilka.

Since I have joined, Lieutenant-Col. Gardner has performed the services of the first importance to our success, which entitle him to my warmest gratitude.

1. He has obtained for me the best intelligence.

2. His corps, under his personal command, greatly contributed to our success in the attack upon the Sittollee ridge on the 25th instant.

3. A detachment of his also personally and voluntarily led to the relief of our Northern post, saved the Native Infantry stationed there from a contest unequal in numbers; and with the greatest gallantry (increased, if not aroused by his presence) repulsed three successive charges of the enemy, who lost several of their Leaders.

4. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner conducted himself in the discussion of the terms of the Convention with such skill, perseverance and address, as to render him most worthy of the grateful remembrance of the Government.

5. The Lieutenant-Colonel has been, ever since the ratification of the Convention, most busily employed in making arrangements for the removal of the Chountra's effects and stores; and

6. He has kindly undertaken to accompany Bum Sah to the Sardah, in order that the difficulties and vexations which may be expected to arise, may be removed and softened immediately, in the manner most likely to impress that Chief with a favorable opinion of the justice, liberality and good faith of the British Government.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM MR. SECRETARY ADAM TO LIEUT.-COLONEL FAGAN, ADJUTANT GENERAL, DATED 13th MAY, 1815.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, enclosing a Copy of Colonel Nicolls's despatch, No. 46, to your address.

2. The Governor General has perused with sentiments of high satisfaction the honorable testimony borne by Colonel Nicolls to the distinguished merits and services of Lieutenant Colonel Gardner, during the operations in Kemaon, conducted under Colonel Nicolls's orders, and in the negotiation of the Convention for the evacuation of the Province, and in the subsequent arrangements for the removal of the Goorkah troops across the Sardah.

3. The conspicuous good conduct, ability and judgment, manifested by Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner throughout the period of his separate Command in Kemaon, have already received the approbation and applause of the Governor General and the Commander in Chief. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's unremitting and zealous exertions in the public service, since the assumption of the Command of the forces, in Kemaon by Colonel Nicolls, and the skill, promptitude and gallantry which has marked his conduct on the occasions particularized by Colonel Nicolls, augment his claim to the distinguished notice of the Government, which he has so ably, zealously and bravely served.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL TO MR. SECRETARY ADAM, DATED HEAD-QUARTERS, FORTYGHUR, 25th APRIL, 1815.

I have now the honor by direction of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to transmit to you, in order to be laid before the Right Honorable the Governor General, the enclosed Copy of a despatch, dated the 17th instant, from Major-General Ochterlony, containing a detailed report of the combined operations, directed by that Officer, against the Enemy's fortified positions on the Maloun range of Mountains, during the night of the 14th and 15th instant; which have terminated in the establishment of the British Troops on that range, the evacuation by the Enemy of the Fort of Sootnigh Ghur, and all the dependent Southern Stockades, and in his complete repulse on the morning of the 16th instant, after a most desperate attempt by the Goorkah Commander in person, to carry by assault, the Position occupied by the reserve, under Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson.

Numerous as have been the occasions afforded, during the arduous service which Major General Ochterlony has conducted with so much benefit to the public interests, for the expression of the highest approbation of Government and the Commander in Chief, none has occurred wherein the co-ordinate judgement of the Commander, the zeal, intelligence and exemplary valour of the Officers, and the determined courage of all descriptions of the Troops have been more conspicuous, than in the course of those able movements which have produced the highly important and honorable result described in the accompanying despatch.

The Right Honorable the Governor General will perceive with regret, that the loss of the British Troops has been severe, though not more than might have been expected considering the strength of the Enemy's positions, and the determined nature of the resistance he opposed to our arms.

(COPY)

To LIEUT.-COLONEL FAGAN, ADJUTANT GENERAL.

SIR,

I have had the honour to receive and submit to the

Governor General your dispatch of this date, enclosing a copy of the detailed report, received from Major-General Ochterlony, of the Operations of the division of the Army under his Command, on the 14th, 15th and 16th instant.

2. The Governor General has derived the highest gratification from the perusal of that report, and has viewed with equal admiration, the professional skill, judgment, and ability evinced by Major-General Ochterlony, in the formation of the plan, and the order, gallantry and intrepid spirit of the Officers and Troops, by whom it was executed with such distinguished success.

3. The result of the desperate attack made by the Enemy on Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson's post, on the morning of the 16th, has attracted peculiar attention of the Governor General and is considered by his Lordship to reflect the highest honor on our Arms.

4. His Lordship laments the severe loss sustained by our Troops, in the course of these Operations,—a loss however which, adverting to the difficulty of the enterprise, and the known valor and intrepidity of the Enemy, does not exceed what might naturally have been expected under such circumstances.

5. The Governor General requests, that the expression of his warmest acknowledgments, approbation and applause, may be conveyed to Major-General Ochterlony, and that the Major-General may be desired to make known to Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson and the Officers and Troops engaged in these operations, the sentiments with which His Lordship has viewed their distinguished gallantry and good conduct.

FORTYGHUR,

April 25, 1815.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. ADAM,

Sec. to the Govt.

A True Copy,

J. ADAM,

Sec. to the Govt.

Published by command of the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

J. MONCKTON,

Act. Chief Sec. to Govt.

THE MIRROR, JUNE 14.

By the vigilance and assiduity of general Ochterlony's agents, all the petty Goorkha garrisons have been withdrawn; and the inhabitants are now freed from the galling yoke of the Nepaul Prince, whose administration of affairs in these conquered provinces being purely military, has been long execrated by every class of the original inhabitants.

On the 23d ultimo, the principal part of General Ochterlony's force was halted at Nalagurh. The labour of quickly removing the train and stores was found excessive. It was supposed that all the corps would get out of the hilly region in the beginning of the present month. Colonel Adams with the 2d Battalions of the 19th and 27th Regiments escorts the guns and Stores to Karnal. Captain Logic marches to Hansi with the 1st Battalion of the 19th. The General who was encamped at Plasseea went by dawk to Naryn-koth, a fort in the vicinity of Nahun. At this place Umur Singh will meet his Son Runjour. When the Kagee made his submission to General Ochterlony at Jynugur, he evinced his gratitude to, and his admiration of the British Commander in many compliments. He asserted, that no power but the British could have subdued him. The fame, the superiority and the influence of our arms were well known to him; but he 'had hoped that the valour of his men and the strength of the country would have secured him from conquest, by retarding our approaches till near the period of general pacification. We may perhaps be permitted to observe that Umur Singh had uniformly been averse to the policy and measures of the Nepaul Government, which he foresaw, would infallibly lead to disastrous consequences.

It is whispered, that negotiations are now pending; and that the most ample submission will be made by the Administration at Katmandoo, for the effects of their erroneous conduct and the expence and trouble occasioned to the British Government. We are convinced, that on the minds of Umur Singh and his followers lasting impressions most favourable to the British character have been made by the issue of the late siege. The garrison was scantily provided with grain, and had only some horrible green water. More than one thousand persons were cooped up within the limits of a small fort, and their condition was deplorable in the extreme. In this state of the Chief's force, though it was the policy as well as the humanity of the British General which dictated the general conditions of the treaty, who but will admire the magnanimity of our Commander which forbore to extort from the enemy the remaining treasure, the sole prop of his broken fortunes? It was nobly remarked by one of our correspondents who states that the Kagee carried with him three lakhs of rupees,—'of this sum no one could wish to deprive him.' Thus the virtues of a commander influence the feelings of those around him, and afford additional proof that the Camp is the school for every admirable quality.

The great change of climate was immediately perceived by our people on descending the hills at Nallagurh. The hot winds from the adjacent plains felt like the breath of a furnace. General Ochterlony returns to Loodhiana, and takes with him the Goorkha or Nuseeree Battalion. The Corps of Sikhs remain in the Hills. Though a handsome race of men they are far inferior as soldiers to the Goorkhas: of this a proof was given on the 19th of March in the stockade at Jyehend, when they received a handsome lesson from the mountaineers. The Sikhs were in number about 1200, in a good position on the S. W. bank of the Gumbha. They are tall, fine looking men, armed with sabres and matchlocks, and to use the words of our correspondent, 'on viewing their long flowing

beards, and large sabres, and hearing their assertions, one might think they would eat the devil.' The General had very good information of the intention of Umur Singh to try to dislodge these people, and particular cautions were given them to prepare for the attack. This injunction they despised, under the impression that it was suggested by a laudable desire to keep them alert. Perhaps too, they thought that any extraordinary precautions would have the appearance of fear, a feeling, which in the sequel they evinced in no trifling degree. A party of Goorkhas, in number about 400, descended from Malouni in the dusk of the evening, and approaching the stockade, remained quiet till the moon had gone down. The Sikhs were in perfect security—not more than 300 occupied the Stockade, which was intended to be the night post of the whole party; and the rest like their companions on duty, enjoyed a comfortable state of repose, scattered about in their adjoining cantonment. The Goorkhas divided into three bodies, gave the assault. One division discharged a volley, another stormed the stockade and put the Sikhs to the sword, while the third fired the cantonment. The surprise was complete; all was flight, confusion, and dismay. The appalling shouts of the Goorkhas, which when uttered by large bodies and re-echoed by the mountains, seem fit to 'rend hell's concave,' prevented the possibility of any formation or attempt to rally. The Sikhs within the stockade made a feeble resistance; their chief was slain at the first onset, and two hundred and fifty men felt the Goorkha sabre. Of these, about sixty wretches survived and were brought to Colonel Arnold's camp the next day. No succour could be sent from Rattungurh, or the adjoining posts, nor could any detachment have been useful in the darkness of the night and the confusion of the fugitives. The Goorkhas burnt the stockade, carried off the trophies, and were seen at the dawn of day slowly ascending to Maloun. In the course of the morning, scattered parties of the Sikhs were seen all around at the distance of two and three miles. They desired not to be reposted in the scene of their late defeat, which they averred to be (and with some appearance of truth,) a haunted and most unlucky place. The loss of the chief who was killed in the stockade was the chief subject of regret. He had while under the command of Lieutenant Ross, distinguished himself on the heights above Belaspoor, and was, a few days previous to this disaster, invested with an honorary dress.

We learn from Nalhpoor that the whole of the Reserve was cantoned at that place on the 4th instant. Sickness had been general, but not in so great a degree as at many of the adjoining outposts.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, NOVEMBER 26, 1814.

A Gentleman who has an extensive stock at the Nepean, favors us with the following account, from which it will appear that the native dogs, which infest the more remote settlements in prodigious number, may be at least considerably thinned. One of his oxen that had fallen into decay, and was near expiring, was found to have been attacked by these voracious animals while yet alive. When dead he directed various parts of the body to be laid bare, and rubbed it with arsenic—in which condition it continued exposed until the following morning, when a considerable portion of the flesh was found to have been consumed during the night. The experiment was repeated the next night, and upon the morning following the place was revisited, but no further diminution of the carcase was to be discerned. A third night it was suffered to lay exposed, but was still untouched, nor has a native dog been since seen about the grounds,—the inference to be drawn from which is, that the whole of the brood infesting that spot had received the poison, and perished in their recesses. The carcase was afterwards buried, lest any useful dog should be attracted by it, and also become its victim. In this Colony we believe the above experiment to be novel. Its efficacy cannot be well called into doubt; but there are at the same time such powerful objections to its obtaining as a fixed practice, that it would be hard to give an opinion whether the remedy might not be attended with as great or greater evils than the disease itself. To place so deadly a substance in the hands of ignorant or heedless persons would be constantly to expose their families, themselves, and others to the most lamentable ills; but, upon the other hand, if discreet and careful persons, whose interest should the more immediately lead them to the object of destroying the native dog, were themselves to attend to the operation herein described, it is very possible it might be rendered safe, as well as beneficial.

DECEMBER 31.

On Wednesday His Excellency the Governor went to Parramatta for the purpose of seeing and conferring with the Natives, agreeably to the benevolent design intimated in the General Orders of the 10th instant. At one o'clock His Excellency, accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor, and a number of Officers, Civil and Military, went to the Market-place, where the interview had been appointed to be held, and conversed with

them for an hour, pointing out in an affable and familiar way the advantages they would necessarily derive from a change of manners, and an application to moderate industry. The whole number assembled, of all ages and sexes, did not exceed sixty, owing, as it was conjectured, to some false impressions which the more distant tribes had given way to relative to the design of the convocation, suspiciously imagining that they were to be forcibly deprived of their children, and themselves sent to labour. Those who did attend gave information that numbers were in the neighbourhood, but unwilling to come forward, owing to their doubts, which they had in vain endeavoured to appease and satisfy.—After a length of conversation, three children were yielded up to the benevolent purposes of the Institution; and after His Excellency, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and the accompanying Officers had bestowed every possible pains in producing a confidence necessary to the proposed ends, the natives were seated in a circle, and served with a fine dinner of roast beef, and a cheering jug of ale. At two o'clock His Excellency took leave of them, and returned to Sydney, accompanied by Mrs. Macquarie. During the afternoon their number increased, and the strangers were welcomed by Mr. Shelly, who continued the same hospitable treatment to all that arrived, from the remaining stock, which had been provided for a much greater number. Another child has since been offered, without solicitation or persuasion, and added to the list of candidates for civilization. That the proposed number will very shortly be obtained there can be no reason to doubt; while on the other hand it may readily be believed, that in the course of a very few months that number might, if required, be very considerably increased. The house preparing for their reception is near the Church of Parramatta, and will be inclosed only by a paling; one good effect of which will be, that they will be frequently in the view perhaps of their parents, as well as other persons; and when those become eye-witnesses of the benefits accruing to their children from the change, it cannot be doubted they will feel thankful to the beneficence that projected and accomplished it. The plan that has been adopted must appear the best suited to the ends proposed. At a tender age it affords to the children an asylum against the distressing wants they feel, more especially in June, July and August, when the weather is cold, the woods afford them little or no food, and they become a prey to many loathsome diseases which poverty entails upon the human frame. The kangaroo has almost disappeared about the Settlements; the opossum, long substituted as their chief dependence, has at length become as scarce; the roots of the earth are by nature too sparingly administered to constitute any thing like a dependence to them; and the tribes of each district dare not encroach upon any other. In the summer those of the coast subsist by fishing; but in the winter, only for the occasional aid they derive from us, their situation would be equally miserable:—And whence have those evils originated, but in the clearing of the immense forests which formerly abounded in the wild animals they lived upon? This admission certainly gives them a claim upon the consideration of the British Settler; and we cannot imagine for a moment, that any one who bears that character will withhold any means that may fall within his power of forwarding the benevolent views of the Native Institution.

JANUARY 14, 1835.

On Tuesday morning last the dead body of Mr. Edward Pugh, a settler of Richmond, was found on his own floor, exhibiting marks of violence that clearly indicated his having become the victim of barbarity. Our present information on the dreadful subject states, that a marriage had been celebrated at his house the previous evening; and that after the guests had departed for their own habitations, the bridegroom, whose name is Miller, left his new married wife and staid away from her the whole night. This circumstance, declared by the woman, was sufficient to warrant at least a suspicion against Miller, who it appears had already absconded, and was absent when the last report from thence was received. The deceased was very aged and feeble, and lived alone. The body was covered with bruises and contusions when found, and on the back of the head a dreadful cavity had been made, apparently by a blow with a hoe: The object that provoked the dreadful act is supposed to have been a sum of money, amounting to about 30*l*. which it was generally thought the unfortunate old man had by him, to release his farm from an incumbrance, and whether this really was the case or not, or whether the assassin or assassins have derived any pecuniary benefit from the perpetration of the crime, is at present known only to themselves. Every effort has been used, and is still in progress, for the discovery of the offenders.

Much damage was sustained by the settlers of Bunbury Curran, from a heavy hail storm which visited them on Christmas Eve. Most of the ripe standing wheat was beat out of the ear, almost as completely as if it had been done with a flail, and rendered too light to be

worth the expence of reaping. In one instance, we are credibly informed, a poor settler has been thus deprived of fourteen acres, that constituted a sole dependence for the support of a large family. The severity of the shower marked an extent of 7 or 8 miles. Many fowls and other poultry were killed by the hail-stones, which were of an enormous size; and we regret to add, that the weight of damage has fallen upon a class of settlers of the poorest order, who must feel their losses with extreme severity.

Numerous accidents from the bite of the snake have lately occurred in the various Settlements. A servant of Mr. Prosser, near Windsor, was a few days ago bit by one of the black kind, which had entwined about his leg: and doubtless must have lost his life, had not the practice of incising and cutting away the wounded part been immediately resorted to, and surgical aid obtained.—On the cutting out of the part, which was performed by a fellow labourer with the point of his sickle, which he broke for the purpose, the man humanely applied his mouth to the wound, with a view of exhaling any remaining venom, and continued the process until the flesh became perfectly white; then leading him in to Windsor, medicines were administered by Mr. Milham, the resident Surgeon, and the patient was put to bed in a state of stupor which excited the liveliest apprehensions for his safety. He was next morning, however, a good deal recovered; and is since perfectly restored. A servant of Mr. Mehan's, at Liverpool, was bit about the same time, and was by a similar operation also preserved.—On Wednesday se'night a youth of the name of Symus was stung on the foot (by an adder as was supposed) at Hawkesbury; and his life was for many hours despaired of. A man who accompanied him immediately cut away the wounded part, and called to his assistance some natives, who having first fixed ligatures above and below the knee, sucked the wound, and continued rubbing the leg downward, until they pronounced him out of danger. Many other accidents of the kind are reported; but we have the happiness to add, that in none of the instances has mortality ensued.

This day sailed the schooner *Elizabeth and Mary*, belonging to Mr. Joseph Underwood, for Macquarie Island, with 150 tons of shoo k casks for the reception of elephant oil; a supply of which would be highly acceptable, from the scarcity of every kind of lamp oil at present prevalent.

JANUARY 28.

About three o'clock last Sunday afternoon, a sailing boat containing 6 or 7 persons, including the owner, whose name was Barnes, left that part of Cockle Bay which is about midway between Mr. Blackell's salt pan wharf and the market wharf, on a pleasure excursion, but was unfortunately overtaken by a squall, and upset at the entrance of the channel leading to Pyrmont, when all on board perished, though every possible exertion had been made by those who chanced to be spectators of the tragical event, to render them assistance. Mr. Powell, a shoemaker, with his wife and two children lately from England by the Broxbornebury as a settler, were all of the unfortunate party, of whom not one survived to tell the grievous tale. Mrs. Powell and one of her children, whose bodies had never sunk, were found floating within 15 or 20 minutes from the upsetting of the boat—but past the possibility of being restored to animation. Two stone-masons, Timothy May and Michael Mileham, were among the sufferers; most of whose bodies have been since found and interred.

FEBRUARY 4.

On Tuesday last, at an early hour, His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Macquarie, accompanied by a large party of Ladies and Gentlemen, proceeded in boats down the Harbour to George's Head.

The object of this excursion, we understand, was to form an establishment for a certain number of Natives who had shewn a desire to settle on some favourable spot of land, with a view to proceed to the cultivation of it.—The ground assigned them for this purpose (the peninsula of George's Head) appears to have been judiciously chosen, as well from the fertility of the soil as from its requiring little exertions of labour to clear and cultivate; added to which, it possesses a peculiar advantage of situation, from being nearly surrounded on all sides by the sea; thereby affording its new possessors the constant opportunity of pursuing their favorite occupation of fishing, which has always furnished the principal source of their subsistence.

On this occasion, sixteen of the Natives with their wives and families were assembled, and His Excellency the Governor, in consideration of the general wish previously expressed by them, appointed *Boongaree* (who has been long known as one of the most friendly of this race, and well acquainted with our language), to be their Chief, at the same time presenting him a badge distinguishing his quality as "Chief of the Broken Bay Tribe," and the more effectually to promote the objects of this establishment, each of them was furnished with a full suit of slop

cloathing, together with a variety of useful articles and implements of husbandry, by which they would be enabled to proceed in the necessary pursuits of agriculture:—A boat (called the *Boongaree*), was likewise presented them for the purpose of fishing.

About noon, after the foregoing ceremony had been concluded, His Excellency and party returned to Sydney, having left the Natives with their Chief in possession of their newly assigned settlement, evidently much pleased with it, and the kindness they experienced on the occasion.

The Gentleman who is kind enough to favour us with his Correspondence from Hobart Town, gives us the gratifying information of a newly-discovered species of wood being found in the vicinity of Adventure Bay, by Capt. C. Freen, while out on a whaling voyage. One of the kinds appears peculiarly adapted to the ordinary purposes of building, having a near resemblance to the English pine. Another of the species is a mahogany, little inferior in the specimens that have already been procured, to the Honduras; and timber of other descriptions has been there seen, which for promised utility, surpasses any we had heretofore been acquainted with of colonial growth, with the exception of the cedar.

The Farm-residence of Mrs. M'Carthy, wife of Mr. Dennis M'Carthy, at New Norfolk, some miles distant from Hobart Town, was forcibly entered on the night of the 28th of October, by bush rangers, with their faces blackened, and robbed of property, consisting of wearing apparel, tea, sugar, jewellery, &c. &c. to a very considerable amount, stated to be 600*l* and upwards. There were several persons in the house when they entered, besides Mrs. M'Carthy, the whole of whom they bound with cords; but thinking it safe, as they were armed, to release Mrs. M'Carthy, and a servant man, to attend their wants while they chose to remain, they desired tea to be made; conversed with the two liberated persons without restraint or reserve; and at the approach of morning went off with their booty in a boat, also Mr. M'Carthy's property, which we do not hear had been recovered. During their stay and conversation they declared themselves to be part of a gang of sixteen, of whom one out of the three or four that shewed themselves upon this occasion avowed himself the leader; stating with perfect ease and familiarity, at the same time, that only nine were employed on the present business. This chief, as he styled himself, produced a schedule of the various property the house contained, with a description of the places where deposited; and from this written information, in uniform detail demanded the articles as expressed to be delivered up to them, which it would have been vain to deliberate in complying with. Among the leading articles enumerated in the scroll, was a cask of gunpowder 70 to 80*lbs*. weight, a pair of double barrelled pistols, and a musket, all which they unfortunately got possession of. They took two chests of hyson tea, leaving one of black, saying, that Mrs. M. and family had drank green tea long enough. The whole of her wearing apparel, which had been for years accumulating from the best specimens and patterns of Europe or of India, they also secured in packages, and took away with them, together with every trinket, or moveable of value the premises contained; and on a request from Mrs. M'Carthy, that they would return to her a favourite box or case, the intrinsic value of which was trifling; unseasonably adding to the solicitation, that she hoped to experience *honor*, even among thieves, they refused compliance, and angrily replied, that they were not thieves, but freebooters living at-large in the wild woods. At their departure they took the precaution to re-bind Mrs. M. and her servant, and threatened them with death if they offered to impede their escape by the slightest alarm.

The number of fugitives from the several settlements in Van Diemen's Land amounted to 36, the 24th of September last; viz. 27 from Hobart Town, one from Restdown; and eight from Launceston.

On Saturday evening, the 10th of July, Mr. Birch's house, at Hobart Town, was broke into through the brick wall, and robbed of goods moderately estimated at 300*l*. value.

FEBRUARY 18.

The number of audacious forgeries that have long been and still continue to be circulated has been felt as an evil of the most serious and distressing nature, and the more severely so by the poorer classes, who have in innumerable instances to submit to the endurance of excessive hunger from tricks of this nature,

with the less supportable reflection that their little children participate in their distresses, and pine in misery, while unconscious of the causes that had consigned them to the unappeased cravings of appetite, and without sufficient knowledge to be aware that the season of privation was likely to be but temporary. Though a moment's consideration of the consequences that are more likely than otherwise to fall upon the poor from frauds of this kind may render it unnecessary to recite particular cases, yet as one that is now before us appears peculiarly entitled to attention, we here submit it to the Reader:—It is the case of a poor man who but shortly since brought to market some of the productions of his little farm and labours, with a view of returning with such comforts as his family were most in need of; and from his narrative we copy the following:—"Being little accustomed to the handling of the bill money, I had not the capacity to distinguish between a good note and a bad one. The market was well attended, and the little supplies that I had contributed to it went very well off. In the sale of trifles I received a good deal of copper coin, and strange to recollect, I seldom at any time accumulated sufficiently to have given the entire change of a bill of 5*s*. value before such a one was presented in purchase of an article of small amount; & as I gave a preference to the bills, which were whole and rightly, I was always pleased with the occasion of giving change for them. My sales concluded, I quitted the market, and went to a shop to purchase some immediate article; where I changed one of the bills I had taken; and as I had formed a tolerably fair opinion of the cheapness of the place, resolved on returning thither shortly after to lay the whole of the money out I had taken during the morning, I returned accordingly, and having selected as much as I considered I could pay for, made up the whole into a parcel, and proceeded to the payment. The first bill that I now tendered was closely scrutinized, and pronounced to be a bad one. I readily replaced it with another of the same quality and value—which instantly received judgment as its predecessor had done. The mistress of the shop then proceeded opportunely to remind me, that I had put off a forged bill of the same exact kind upon her that very morning; and might have contented myself, without attempting to defraud her twice in the same day. Unconscious of deserving the censure to which the artifices I had fallen under had exposed me, I replied with some impatience to the charge; and throwing several other bills upon the counter, requested her to help herself. What a manifest advantage does habit give to every employment in life! for while I, with my hand full of forgeries could not have ascertained the good from the bad upon the nicest comparison, this worthy lady, with a volubility that perfectly congealed me, pronounced sentence against every one as she examined it, and with a smile of decision congratulated me on my profitable scheme of life.—I was about to leave the shop for the purpose of counselling with somebody or other, whom I might converse with on the subject under less disadvantageous circumstances than the present; and I encouraged the hope of soon returning, to rescue myself from the imputation I had fallen under. It had, however, unfortunately happened, that in the course of the morning some one had requested me to give change of a ten shilling bill, with which I complied with my usual readiness to oblige, by giving her two fives of the same unfortunate stamp with all the rest. This was a stout middle-aged heavy woman, who had not lost a moment in endeavouring to trace my footsteps from the instant she discovered the bills were invalid to the critical period of my quitting the shop in which I had already suffered so much disgrace. Her manner of accusing me I never shall forget; nor could any human being suffer more from circumstances corrosive to his feelings than I then did, or even do now at the recollection. She informed the mistress of the shop that I had defrauded her of the only money she possessed, that she laboured hard for the support of an ailing husband and two helpless children, to whom ten shillings was a fortune; and at length exhibiting the bills I had given her, demanded their exchange. Her vehemence attracted the notice of others; a mob collected about me, and from the account given by the two ladies, every body was soon persuaded that I was the prime minister of all iniquity, and that all the forgeries extant had derived their existence from my superior excellencies in the graphic art. I was searched without ceremony, and a proposal made to tie my hands behind me for my better security.—That under lighter circumstances a prisoner at a bar of justice might possibly be declared guilty of uttering with intent to defraud, those acquainted with the Law will not hesitate to believe. It was, however, my good fortune in the main to attract the notice of a Gentleman who saw me in my distress; and whose benevolent interference produced an explanation which freed

See Supplement.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1815.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

me from the menaced horrors of a prison, and produced a generous feeling of commiseration towards me, which even induced the good lady shopkeeper to let me take on credit the goods that I had purchased with my bad notes; and I think I never had more real pleasure in my life, than in yesterday discharging the obligation, as far as the bare payment of a debt can remunerate an act of kindness and benevolence." In the above narrative it is not difficult to perceive that the pecuniary inconvenience arising from these forgeries is not the only evil they lay the population of a country open to. The writer of the above was actually brought into danger of a criminal prosecution of the most serious import; and a question thence evidently arises, who are the persons in this Colony that are capable of these forgeries? That they are done by engravers cannot be denied; and how many engravers are there? That they are done at a copper plate press there is no doubt; and how many copper plate presses are there? Mr. Crossley's forgeries have had a dreadful run; and now a plate of Mr. Campbell's appears to have visited the scene of depredation. A number of forgeries on the latter Gentleman have within the last week made their appearance; and to be careful not only to escape the fraud, but in using such precautions as may tend to the detection of the actual criminal becomes a general duty.

MARCH 4.

SHIP NEWS.—Thursday arrived the schooner *Elizabeth and Mary*, belonging to Mr. Joseph Underwood, with nearly 3000 fur seal skins, procured at Macquarie Island. The ship Betsey, from hence on an oiling voyage in the same employ, had arrived safely, and landed her people and stores. The oiling gang consisted of 23 persons, who are all on shares, and in the best spirits possible, from the encouraging prospect of a successful voyage. The season promised well for elephant, but no more seal had been procured than those brought up.

On Thursday evening returned from Hobart Town, which she left the 20th ult. His Majesty's colonial schooner *Estramina*, with the intelligence of the *Emu's* arrival at that Settlement on the 12th, having on board Edward Abbott, Esq. and Family, and Miss Broughton.

Yesterday returned from her whaling voyage, the ship *King George*, Captain Jones, out 15 months, but unfortunately with little success.

This evening arrived the brig *Campbell Macquarie*, Captain Siddens (also belonging to Mr. Joseph Underwood), from the Fejees, with about 70 tons of fine sandal wood, but in her masts and rigging a perfect wreck, having encountered a furious hurricane 6 days after she left the islands, in which she lost her rudder and both her masts. In this dreadful gale she lost a man, who was washed overboard. The name of the deceased was John Braddock. The vessel now lies in Botany Bay, from whence the information of her arrival was brought in overland by Mr. Ormes, chief officer, and Mr. Powell, with a letter of advice from Captain Siddens, giving a melancholy account of the assassination of four of his people by the natives of one of the Fejee Islands: these were, Mr. Oliver Slater, George Connor, a youth born in this colony; William Flannaghan, and William Gibson, both said to be Americans.

The Governor Macquarie has brought from the island of *Eimeo* an Otaheitean in whose character there is something interesting. Under Mr. Davis he was taught the alphabet at the Missionary school; and could barely couple one vowel with a consonant when he left it to attend upon the king; by whose assistance he improved progressively, and has now read the proof sheet of a small tract, printed here for the use of the school, with such precision as to afford considerable pleasure to Mr. Crook, who is the corrector of the Tahitian tracts, by the clearness of his articulation, which in that tongue is highly and peculiarly essential to a correct orthography. The desire of knowledge stimulated him to the visit; and we doubt not he will find every assistance that may not only benefit himself, but render him hereafter more generally serviceable in assisting in the labours of improving his countrymen.

We are happy to learn from Hobart Town, that their harvest has been very luxuriant. The *Mary* and *Sally* has pro-

ceeded from thence for Bengal, under the command of Capt. Ferguson.—The *Emu* was to sail for this place in a day or two after the *Estramina*; and may be hourly expected to arrive. The *Phoenix*, Capt. Parker, had sailed for the sperm whale fishery the first week in February.

The *Spring* brig, Capt. Bunster, as reported to the Commander of the Betsey on his way to Macquarie Island, by Capt. Feen of the *Wm. and Ann* sloop, of Hobart Town, had sailed from the Derwent for the above island, but whether for seal or oil the account does not state.—Another account of this vessel adds, however, that she had encountered severe gales, and was under the necessity of returning to the Derwent, with some damage. The Cumberland colonial schooner is at Macquarie Island, procuring elephant oil.

The arrival of the Governor Macquarie, Capt. Campbell, has awakened a spirit of adventure among us which we hope will reward the exertions of those immediately engaged in the undertakings that are on foot, and prove generally beneficial to the colony in its results. Several vessels are fitting with every dispatch possible, for islands to the northward and eastward, and will doubtless adopt every necessary precaution in avoiding, as they are not qualified to contend with American privateers or other armed vessels that may perchance speculate on a trip to the Marquesas, in the hope of gleanings a profit from the vestiges of the *Essex's* captures.

Mr. G. Blackland's small-hop plantation at the Brush Farm produces this season from 1200 to 1400 weight of fine hops. The vines were two acres, from two-year old plants, and three acres more only one year old, which contributed 80 or 100 wt. of the above complement. The situation is well chosen, the soil adapted to the growth of the plant, and as every possible care is bestowed on its cultivation, the most flattering expectation may be formed of an ample remuneration for the trouble and expense which an experiment in this delicate branch of husbandry must necessarily require.

The return of the brig *Governor Macquarie*, which we had the satisfaction to announce in our last Number, affords the opportunity of adding to our former information relative to the natives of the Society Islands; among whom the desire of knowledge inclines hourly to expand itself.—The *Gazette* of Dec. 3d is the last wherein the occasion has offered of reporting the progress made by the resident Gentlemen of the Mission in the great objects that induced them to forego the society of their friends and relatives, to leave their native soil, and all the comforts of the civilized world, to take up their residence among untaught men, whose personal manners were as strange as they were gross, and whose national customs were abhorrent and afflicting. The *Gazette* above alluded to stated many particulars from which the humane mind would naturally form expectations highly favorable to the before hypothetical notions of their eventual yielding to the efforts made for their improvement. In that report it will be found, that the Missionary school at Eimeo was attended by upwards of 200 grown persons, who were taught reading and writing their own tongue, though the want of books, and great scarcity of paper, imposed on their instructors the task of writing out their lessons on small scraps of paper, and a necessity on their own part of imperfectly essaying in the art of writing by forming letters on the sand. An unrelaxed perseverance under such manifest disadvantages sufficiently demonstrates at the same time, the zeal of the instructors, and the ardour of the instructed. The present number of candidates for the knowledge of letters amount to 290; and as the inculcation of principles moral and religious, is carefully consulted, all that enrol themselves as pupils soon give pleasing proofs of an improvement which fills the mind with new ideas, and already impresses it with the conviction that its energies depend on its expansion.—The place of worship, which but a short time since was only attended as a matter of curiosity by a few, has latterly been twice enlarged, and again becomes too small for the accommodation of the numerous proselytes, whose number exceed 300, and are increasing daily. The first book printed in the language of Tahite, or Otaheite, was a spelling book, many copies of which were done in Eng-

land, from a copy transmitted by the Missionaries; but from the want of a revision of the proof sheets, by those who had a knowledge of the language, it was liable to many orthographical imperfections which the natives themselves can now detect, and censure with good humoured familiarity. On Friday afternoon the pupils are weekly catechized; in which ceremony the *Queen, Taroa uakeine*, with her sister, *Tearitaria* and several eminent chiefs, are disciplined without respect to rank, and seem mostly desirous of attaining pre-eminence in the ranks of their fellow students. The labours of the Missionaries are very arduous indeed; and sorry we are to state, that from excessive fatigue in their various duties they have lately suffered much from an impaired state of health; but with a fortitude that derived its support from an approving conscience, they have contended against bodily ailment with effect, and pursued their improving labours without interruption. The congregated school consists of persons from the adjacent islands, few till very lately of *Eimeo* having joined; but some of the chiefs and others of that island have now also offered themselves, and are received.—When it is observed, therefore, that the present attendants on the Missionaries are about 300, it also must be considered that this number is made up principally from other islands, who must consequently submit to some inconvenience from the change of habitation. There are many others at *Tahite* and elsewhere, who from various considerations cannot change their abode, that have nevertheless cast away their idols, and tendered their willingness to become the "Worshippers of Jehovah." These persons are distinguished by their countrymen by the appellation "*Bure Atua*," which signifies the "praying people," from the frequency of their devotion; and at *Tahite* these poor people have suffered persecution; some of their houses have been burnt, and themselves banished. We do not learn that the violence against them extended to death in any instance; for on the contrary, they found protection from the idolatrous chiefs themselves, who argued in their behalf, "that though they were *Bure Atua*, they still were innocent people." Four hundred copies of the New Testament History, and 100 copies of Hymns, printed in this colony, are in readiness to be sent by the first vessel that shall offer for the islands. Fifty slates were sent in the *Cumberland*, and brought back, as she did not call at Eimeo, and these also will be transmitted with the books. A thousand copies of a Catechism in the Tahitian (which Mr. Davies ventures to call the Polynesian, owing possibly to its being common to the numerous islands of the various groups with little deviation of sense or sound) is now in the press, and will be in readiness, we hope, to accompany the above. A History to the Old Testament is also in the press, but unfortunately submits to a suspension in the completion from the scarcity of paper. These excellent tracts are translated by the Missionaries, and forwarded hither for printing; and we are assured that whenever they are received they will occasion more heart-felt rejoicing to the grateful people for whose benefit they are designed, than any other gift which fortune could bestow.

MARCH 11.

The Fair at Parramatta on Thursday was well supplied with cattle of all kinds; though the number of purchasers was fewer than expected, from the appearance of rain preventing many from attending who would otherwise have gone thither from Sydney and the other Settlements.

It is with the highest pleasure we state, from the report of Mr. Shelly, that his little pupils, now 13 in number, make a progress not commonly excelled by children of any other colour or complexion whatsoever. The capacities of some are particularly promising; and they already feel too sensible of their improved condition to entertain the slightest wish of abandoning the protection that has humanely been afforded them.

In the late excursion made by Messrs. Batty and Howell towards Shoal Hove, in search of the late G. Wood and his unfortunate companions, they proceeded (within 14 miles of that place) to the spot where they found the launch beached, and the dead body, said by the natives to be

Wood's. This was a distance exceeding 100 miles; which they performed with extreme difficulty and occasional danger, in the space of five days and a half. They reached the Five Islands on the 4th day of their travel, and there finding several friendly natives, remained with them a night, and next morning set out, accompanied by two men, as guides, who readily undertook to conduct them to the launch, which was on a beach about 50 miles off. On their way thither they were met by six others, who also faithfully attended them, and considerably alleviated the fatigue of travel by conducting them through less intricate and difficult paths. At a place called Watermoolly, which the travellers could not have passed without making a considerable circuit round the head of a capacious inlet from the sea, the guides conducted them to a spot which was fordable to the tallest of the two travellers, who could not swim, and passable to the other, who could swim, and was frequently out of his depth in crossing it. On their return they accidentally fell in with a party of above 80 in number; from whose alarming menaces and gesticulations they had little room to congratulate themselves on their safety. The guides were themselves intimidated, not upon their own account, but appeared hopeless of appeasing a wrath which threatened their *portegies* with certain death. They remonstrated, exhorted, supplicated—but unavailing was their solicitude; till at length those who were the objects of their contest, throwing aside all fear, went in among the groups, and partly by persuasion, partly by menacing them with the vengeance that would fall upon them from the white people, should their return be long delayed, they became less violent, and at length were tranquillized. Several of the friendly natives accompanied the travellers into Sydney; and experienced from His Excellency the Governor marks of favor and liberality with which they were highly gratified, and departed with a promise to repeat their good offices on all occasions that should demand their aid.

The brig *Campbell Macquarie*, Capt. Seddins, whose arrival we last week announced, sailed from hence the 27th of July last, for the Fejees, with the design of procuring sandal wood, or whatsoever else might promise an advantage to the voyage. On the 25th of August she made Walker's Island, where Captain Seddins had received information that wood was to be procured;—but here, after a friendly intercourse with the natives for some days, he found only a species of yellow wood, which though apparently possessed of a dyeing quality, he did not think proper to risk lading with. He afterwards touched at Palmerston's Islands, and at Tongataboo; at neither of which he made any stay. He at length took up his anchorage at the Island of Gora, one of the Fejees, which the vessel reached the 2d of September, and from thence upon the 25th dispatched a boat for the Island of Hyleea, under the direction of Mr. Oliver Slater, chief officer, who also acted as interpreter, from his knowledge of their dialect, which he acquired during a five years residence when formerly cast away there. The boat's crew consisted of Mr. Slater, six of the ship's company, and *Bubbakee*, a native of Owhy-hee accompanied by two women, one a native of a Fejee Island, taken from hence, and the other taken on board during the voyage at her own request, as an attendant to her. On the 29th the boat was seen returning to the brig, with only three persons, and a distressing state of alarm ensued. A second boat was sent to assist her onward; and, with her, arrived the melancholy information given in the *Gazette* of last week, of the murder of Mr. Slater and three of the boat's crew; viz. Connor, Flannaghan, and Braddock, by the natives of Mo-ee-kana, an island wherein they had agreed to shelter for a night, as the wind was foul. The account stated, that finding them very friendly, Mr. Slater and the above three persons, together with the two women and *Bubbakee*, agreed to remain on shore, though much against the advice of the latter; the boat, with two seamen remaining in her, lying moored close in to the shore. About midnight those in the boat were awakened by the Sandwich Islander, who cautioned them to be on their guard, as he suspected things were going amiss on shore; from whence a confused noise was heard imme-

dially after, and one of their ill-fated companions, whom they supposed to be Flannaghan, running down to the boat closely pursued, was overtaken in the water, and killed before he could reach it. The boat was then attacked; but casting off her hawser, she providentially escaped. In the hope that some of the above unfortunate persons might have escaped the massacre, Captain Seddins employed other natives to ascertain their destiny, and to ransom their bodies, in order to their interment, if killed; but the enquiry only confirmed the apprehension that all had perished; with the additional regret that their bodies had been devoured, and therefore could not be restored.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.

CASE OF GENERAL EXCELMANS AND HIS WIFE.
M. CHALLAN, from the same Committee of Petitioners, rose to give an account of those presented by M. Tichtenkum, General Count Excelsmans and his wife.

The General, he said, complained of having been kept under restraint in his own house, by an armed force, by order of the Minister of War, almost at the moment when that Minister placed him on the half-pay list; and the Countess Excelsmans complained of a search made at her hotel after the escape of her husband, who thought it incumbent on him to withdraw from a restraint, which both he and his wife regarded as arbitrary.

The Committee would only present the substance of the details, and add a few observations. General Excelsmans, it appeared, was charged with a military offence of sufficient magnitude to call for a special report to the King from General Dupont, the Minister at War. The object of this report was to cause General Excelsmans to be brought to a Court-martial. But the recollection of the General's services, and the King's goodness, determined his Majesty not to enforce all the rigour of the Ordinances. The Minister of War (says the petitioner) sent for General Excelsmans, and desired him to be more circumspect in future.

The Marshal Duke of Dalmatia, being called to the Ministry of War, took the instructions of the King anew, and on the 10th of this month, transmitted to General Excelsmans an order, of which the following is a copy:

Paris, December 10.
"Mons. Count.—I have the honour to inform you, that the King has admitted you to half-pay, according to your rank. His Majesty's intention is that you shall enjoy it at Bar sur Orain, in the department of the Meuse, the place of your domicile, and that you immediately repair to that town. I desire that you will acquaint me with your departure for the information of His Majesty."

The General's answer—

Paris, December 10.
"My Lord.—The profound respect which I shall always have for the pleasure of the King, as well as for the orders of your Excellency, would have instantly promoted my departure from Paris, if Madame Excelsmans was not at this moment on the eve of her accouchment, and if I was not afraid that my sudden departure, for a cause to unpleasant, might inflict upon her a mortal blow."

"I beg that your Excellency will have the goodness to explain to his Majesty my situation, that he may grant me a delay till my wife is out of danger."

"Your Excellency will permit me to observe, that I have no possession any where; and that, for the last twenty years, I have had no other domicile but at Paris."

"It is, therefore, not a little painful to me to see myself thus torn from my family and affections, after 20 years' service, often painful, never lucrative. I am, &c."

(Signed) "EXCELMANS."

The Chamber would see, continued the Reporter, that the excuse of the General was founded upon two grounds, both foreign to that which gave rise to the report of the Minister. The first was—the indisposition of his wife, the second—the error into which he believed the Minister to have fallen relative to his domicile. But the Minister, who knew the causes which rendered it necessary that the General should not remain at Paris,—on his part made known to the Director-General of the Police, and to the Governors of the 1st and 2d Military Divisions, the orders relative to General Excelsmans, in order that each in his department should assist in carrying them into execution.

However, on the 14th, the orders still remained unobeyed; as proofs of this, the Minister had a letter of the General, which declared his intention to remain in Paris, and another from the Governor, announcing his formal refusal to obey. The reporter also here read the order placing the General under guard of an officer and two gendarmes.

Things remained in this state till the 18th, on which day the Minister repeated his orders, with a declaration that if the General did not obey within 24 hours, he should be considered as in a state of disobedience, and should incur the penalties pronounced by military laws; he added, that the General, on his arrival at Bar, should receive new Orders. It would appear that this also was ineffectual; for, on the 19th, the Minister wrote anew to the Governor of Paris, that it was the King's intention that General Excelsmans should be arrested and conveyed to Soissons, there to remain under the inspection of gendarmes, until orders should be given for putting him on his trial.

Those who took an interest in the fate of General Excelsmans, if they attempted to prevail upon him to obey. But after the orders for his arrest and his refusal, it was thought that his apprehension by an armed force could not be dispensed with. Accordingly, the General's petition states, that "a picket of infantry and cavalry appeared before his house at three o'clock in the morning; that it threatened to break open the doors; that it retired on being told that the first man who entered should be shot; in short, that it was on the morning of the 20th that Baron Grundler made his appearance accompanied by six gendarmes." The petitioner adds, that the matter had not been certified to him by any written order; "not knowing whether the gendarmes who guard me may not have orders to carry me off this very night, I place myself and my family under the protection of the Chamber."

General Excelsmans having however, on the 20th passed into his wife's apartment, where the Officer of the Gendarmes did not follow him, succeeded in escaping. The Minister of War immediately gave notice of the escape to the civil and military police. The last circumstance gave rise to the searches complained of by the Countess Excelsmans, who states that her physician was debarred from access to her, although his advice was essential. She adds, that the searches directed by the Adjutant-General Laborde, were executed with great rigour; that he broke open a letter addressed to one of her brothers; that in fine, during the whole of the 20th and 21st, the house, the court-yard, and the garden, were filled with troops, and that there was even a great number of soldiers in her anti-chamber.

Such was the state of the facts. The questions which result from them were, whether the orders emanating from the Minister at War could be given in consistency with the existing laws; whether the bearers of these orders did not carry them into effect with unnecessary rigour; and if so, before what authority the whole matter should be sent?

General Excelsmans appears to have thought, and this conviction probably guided his conduct, that no different course could be pursued towards him than towards any other domiciliated citizen. The Minister at War, on the other hand, viewed him as a military man, and therefore subject to all the ordinances which regulate subordination and discipline.

On this point then, it appeared that the Minister declared the General placed in *demi-activité* and the General considered himself as placed in *non activité*. It was the opinion of the Committee however, that no officer on half-pay was justified in deeming himself independent and out of service. If it was considered also, that the offence which called forth the orders of the Minister was committed at a time when the General was in full activity, it will not appear surprising that the Minister should deem himself authorised to act towards the General in conformity to the military laws, since a partial dismissal does not exempt him from them, who has incurred it.

The Minister might therefore, either prosecute the offence with which the General was charged, or punish the disobedience of which he had been guilty. It was in vain that he urged the right he thought he had acquired of remaining in his domicile; the obedience of a soldier was his first duty, independent of every other consideration; it constituted the strength of armies and the safeguard of the citizen. The Chamber had nothing to do with any charges against the General; that was a matter entirely for the consideration of a Court-martial. The Minister then, had not in any legal point of view, exceeded his powers; and the next question was, whether the subaltern agents had not used excessive rigour in the execution of their orders? As to this point, the Chamber must have observed how long a time elapsed between the first order and the moment when an overpowering force was put in action. It was obvious, that during this interval, the General might have called in the intervention of a civil officer; the escape of the General may also acquit the subaltern agents of this charge; for, if they had been less facile, they would have exposed themselves to be brought in their turn before a Court-martial. The Committee would not venture to assert however, that the search in Madame Excelsmans' house was conducted with equal moderation. Deceived by their first confidence, they may have been more rigorous afterwards; and the anxieties of a wife, alarmed and in pain, may have exaggerated what is necessarily painful in these proceedings. But it may be presumed, that in this instance French soldiers did not belie their ordinary character; if it was otherwise, the justice of the Minister could sufficiently punish them. His character is known to you, and the Chamber may leave to him the examination of such complaints, which are wholly within his functions. The Reporter then paid several compliments to General Excelsmans, who he said, had sacrificed a foreign fortune, that he might now renounce his country. He trusted that his sacrifices and exploits would not be forgotten before the Court-martial; and added, that the General had written to his Majesty, protesting to him his attachment. He concluded with moving, that the Chamber should pass to the order of the day on General Excelsmans' petition, and

that of his wife should be transmitted to the Government, that they might examine the statements it contained.—This motion was accompanied with an abstract of reasons on which the decision of the Chamber might appear founded.

The opinion of the Committee was strongly supported, and the printing was moved. Animated debates however, took place.

M. DESAUX proposed the adjournment of the question to the next sitting, on the ground that the Chamber could not properly take it into consideration until after the papers annexed to the report were printed, on which the opinions of the Deputies must be founded. (Murmurs.)

M. DUMOLARD.—We wish the maintenance of the Royal authority, the maintenance of the laws, and of the military discipline. The Report of the Committee indicates many wrongs: but as public liberty does not require precipitate measures, I support the reference to the next sitting. As to Madame Excelsmans, of what does she complain? Of acts of violence which have disturbed her personal security, her health perhaps. I do not find fault with a soldier for obeying superior orders, but the manner in which they seem to have been executed by the principal agent. I do not condemn him, but I think his conduct ought to be examined into. We live no longer under the reign of despotism; and if unnecessary acts of rigour have been committed, it must be the wish of the King, of the Minister, and yours that these acts should be punished. He supported the adjournment of the question till the next sitting, when the report and documents could be printed.

M. BEDOCH.—I mean neither to support the Petition nor to justify the Petitioner; his conduct will be examined by a Court Martial; but I must oppose the Report of the Committee, which appeared to prejudge the question, whether an Officer in *non activité* is bound to obey the orders of the Minister at War; A Court Martial can alone decide upon this. The Chamber should not in any way interfere with matters without its province, still less prejudice a point now actually before a Court Martial. I demand therefore, that the abstract of reasons be suppressed.

The Reporter.—I must observe, that opinions were divided in the Committee; most wished the abstract of reasons. The opinion was adopted for reasons which I cannot explain to you.—[Why? cried a number of voices.]—I think, however, that the proper way would be to pass simply to the order of the day on the Petition of the General. The Chamber will decide for itself.

M. DURBACH ascended the tribune: the confusion of his ideas, and the noise in the Chamber prevented us from perfectly understanding his opinion: he, however, appeared to concur in voting for the postponement to the next sitting.

M. CHANTERRE defended the Committee, and maintained that the report prejudged nothing.

M. BOUCHARD succeeded him, and placed the question in its true light. He said that whatever might be the opinion of the Members individually, they should guard against exercising any influence. It was not the business of the Chamber to pronounce; this affair was taken up by the competent tribunal. He concurred in voting for the Order of the Day. (Cries of question, question.)

Other Members succeeded him; and finally, after some debate, the Order of the Day was carried on the Petition of General Excelsmans, and that of Madame Excelsmans was referred to the Government; but it was agreed, that the abstract of reasons should be suppressed.

For a similar reason it was agreed, after some discussion, that neither the report nor the documents should be printed.

The petitions of the French State Prisoners to the Chamber of Deputies will do more to make the unthinking among the French, appreciate properly the blessings of a good government, than ten thousand speeches and questions of abstract right. What must be that state of society which exposes every man to the danger of being cast into prison, without affording him any means to be brought to trial? Such were the blessings belonging to the French under their late idol. How different the present circumstances of the French people! Even a General d'EXCELMANS may dare to disobey the orders of his superiors, and be sure that he shall not be punished till he shall have been tried! We mention this fellow's conduct as an illustration, because it ought to be made generally known in France, that he can not only disobey orders (which it is possible a man may in some cases do in ignorance) but deliberately violate the honour of a Gentleman. It appears by the records of the Transport Office, that General Count d'EXCELMANS broke his parole of honour in England during the late war:—a fit recommendation to the office afterwards conferred on him of *Aid-de-Camp to BONAPARTE!*

A letter from Paris, says, "PICHEGRU's popularity, and the fear that he might produce some daring truths, made it dangerous to bring him to a public trial. A Council was held, and poison and the pignard were successively proposed. BONAPARTE suggested strangling, and took upon himself the arrangements. At one o'clock on the same night, four strong Mamelukes, led by four of the Police, were

secretly placed in the avenues of the victim's chamber. The door was opened, and at the instant—the Mamelukes, half drunk, threw themselves upon him. He had risen at the sound of the bolts. He slept in drawers: round his left thigh was a cravat with papers. Though surprised by the assassins, he struggled hard, and they had great difficulty in fastening the fatal knot. He uttered but one or two cries before he was strangled. The superior murderers coming in, and ascertaining his death, the body was thrown on the bed and stripped. They then made a kind of cord of the cravat, passed it round the neck of the dead; and twisted it with a stick to give the idea that he had committed suicide. In the morning the turnkey, who was not in the secret, was astonished by the sight of the General lying lifeless. He ran to acquaint the gaoler: the latter pretended equal surprise, and made his report to those who were as well informed on the subject as himself. A process verbal was drawn up, and all Paris rung instantly with the suicide of Pichegru. Thus finished the Conqueror of Holland. I shall not take it upon me to assert, what one of my friends has sworn to me, that the same four Mamelukes were shot next night in the plain of Grenelle. I only heard from a Lieutenant of the troop, that for eight days a back they had missed seven men; but he knew nothing more, and I did not choose to urge the enquiry."

ORDER OF THE BATH.

The following copies of circular letters, addressed to the new Knights of the Bath, will show the Fees attached to the assumption of that dignity:—

College of Arms, London, 9th Jan.

Sir,—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to nominate you a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, I have it in Command to inform you, that the Fees on your Knighthood are not to be defrayed by you; and that the following are the only Fees to be paid by you to the Officer of Arms, attendant upon the Order, agreeably to the Rules and Ordinances appertaining to the Knights Commanders.

For the Escoccheon, or Plate of your Armorial Ensigns, to be affixed to Westminster Abbey	£ 8 0 0
For the Banner of your Arms emblazoned on Silk, to be placed over the said Escoccheon or Plate	5 10 0
For recording the Pedigree of your Family, your Coat Armour, and Statement of Military Services, in the Books appropriated to the Knights Commanders	7 8 0
For Copy of the Rules and Ordinances	1 1 0

£ 21 19

And in the event of your Family Pedigree not being already entered in the College of Arms, the Fee of 3l. 18s. 8d. is also to be paid to the Officer of Arms who shall record the same.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
WM. WOOD, Secretary to the Knights Commanders and Companions.

To Sir ———, Knight Commander of the M. H. M. Order of the Bath.

College of Arms, London, 9th Jan.

Sir—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having been pleased, in the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty to nominate you a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, it becomes my duty to transmit the enclosed Paper * which I request you will fill up with a Statement of your Military Services, agreeably to the Regulations announced in *The Gazette* of the 4th of January instant.

I have also to request that you will, at the same time, transmit to me an account of your Family Pedigree, as far as you are enabled to furnish, together with a Sketch or Impression of the Armorial Ensigns used by you, in order that I may cause the Banner and Plate of your Arms to be prepared and placed in Westminster Abbey; and that you will address the same to me, under cover to the Secretary at War, London.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
GEORGE NAYLER,
York Herald, Genealogist of the Bath.

* The paper here referred to is to contain, in addition to a statement of the Military Services of the Knight, a description of Rank, whether Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Lieutenant-Colonel—in what Corps—number of years' service—together with an account where employed, specifying the period of each service, the names of any Battles, or considerable Actions, where personally present, the periods, if on half pay, Regimental and other leave of absence, modern Foreign Languages acquainted with.

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